

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : A23D 7/015, A23C 9/15		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/08956 (43) International Publication Date: 13 March 1997 (13.03.97)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP96/03603</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 13 August 1996 (13.08.96)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 95202447.9 8 September 1995 (08.09.95) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al.</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except AU BB CA GB IE LK MN MW NZ SD): UNILEVER N.V. [NL/NL]; Weena 455, NL-3013 AL Rotterdam (NL).</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for AU BB CA GB IE LK MN MW NZ SD only): UNILEVER PLC [GB/GB]; Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4 4BQ (GB).</p> <p>(72) Inventor: RECKWEG, Freek; Burgusring 7, D-87474 Buchenberg-Ahegg (DE).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>	
<p>(54) Title: VEGETABLE AND DAIRY FAT BASED SPREAD</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Creamy dairy based spread comprising less than 35 % fat of which 10 - 55 % is a non-dairy fat and 45 - 90 % is a dairy fat, up to 4.5 % milk protein, up to 2 % structuring agent and usual acidifying agents, flavourants and cheese additives like herbs and spices, the product being water continuous, having a pH value between 4.6 and 5.2, a Stevens value of 200 to 500 at 5 °C and of 50 - 250 at 20 °C and a method of preparing same.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

VEGETABLE AND DAIRY FAT BASED SPREAD

The invention relates to a creamy, cultured, dairy based spread suitable as a table spread for use on bread or crackers, and which spread is prepared from a non-dairy fat, a dairy base, such as cream, milk, and the like, including butter-fat, e.g. such being present in cream, which is then cultured, and heated to stop further acidification.

Dairy based, cultured spreads have been described in British Patent Specification GB 1 261 910. In this document, spreads are described which are obtained by dispersing skim milk powder in water, adding molten butter, adding a culture cooling and re-pasteurizing. The products have a fat content of about 45%, and have a whey protein/casein ratio as found in milk (which is about 0.2). The products obtained have a fresh-cheese like texture and taste. No reference to a vegetable fat is made.

In DE 2 300 663, low calorie spreads are described prepared by pasteurizing skimmed milk, pasteurizing, homogenizing and cooling, mixing with lactic acid cultures and structuring agents, and then filling cups or tubes, and cooling it at a pH of about 4.8. Such product is even when refrigerated prone to post-souring, and flocculation will occur easily, accompanied by visible whey separation. No reference to a vegetable fat is made.

The present invention aims at water-continuous spreads which are very suitable as butter-replacement for cold uses, such as spreading on bread or toast, as an underlayer, and whereby the fat comprises non-dairy fat, which preferably is a vegetable fat, in amounts between 10-55 wt% based on the total weight amount of fat present.

The present invention regards a creamy, cultured, vegetable and dairy fat based water continuous spread comprising less than 35% fat of which 10-55 wt% is a non-dairy fat, up to 4.5% milk protein, optionally up to 2% structuring agent, 5 gelatin or a gelatin replacer, the spread having a pH value between 4.6 and 5.2, and a Stevens value hardness at 10°C of 200-500 g and of 50-250 g at 20°C, a whey protein to casein weight ratio higher than in milk, and the spread having a butter-like mouthfeel, texture and taste. It is 10 further preferred that the non-dairy fat is a vegetable fat.

In a more preferred embodiment, the present invention regards a creamy, cultured, vegetable and dairy fat based 15 water continuous spread comprising less than 35% fat of which 10-55 wt% is a non-dairy fat, up to 4.5% milk protein, optionally up to 2% structuring agent, gelatin, the spread having a pH value between 4.6 and 5.2, and a Stevens value hardness at 10°C of 200-500 g and of 50-250 g 20 at 20°C, a whey protein to casein weight ratio higher than in milk, and the spread having a butter-like mouthfeel, texture and taste. Also in this embodiment it is preferred that the non-dairy fat is a vegetable fat.

25 Accordingly, the present invention provides a water-continuous, low fat spread having butter like taste and texture characteristics. The presently claimed spread derives its taste from having been cultured, i.e. at least part of the dairy ingredients having been subjected to the 30 influence of acidulating micro-organisms like lactic acid bacteria, cheese starter cultures etc. Unlike fresh cheese, the product of the present invention has a very rich, milky taste with a creamy and butter-like impression, and hence, shows high similarity to butter.

These low fat spread have the unique properties of the fat comprising 10-55% of a non dairy fat, which preferably is a vegetable fat, combined with the spread having butter like taste and texture characteristics. It is believed that the 5 presently claimed spread derives its taste to a large extent from having been cultured, i.e. at least part of the dairy ingredients having been subjected to the influence of acidulating micro-organisms like lactic acid bacteria, cheese starter cultures etc. Unlike fresh cheese, the 10 product of the present invention has a very rich, milky taste with a creamy and butter-like impression, and hence, shows high similarity to butter. By the spread comprising a fat phase which comprises 10-55% of a non dairy fat which preferably is a vegetable fat, the spread provides the 15 additional health advantages when compared to a product comprising dairy fat only. E.g., in accordance with the invention, the spread can contain a significant amount of its fat in the form of unsaturated fatty acid components, if so desired, without any disadvantage in taste and 20 texture performance when compared to products having dairy fat as the fat component.

In this description and claims the expression "spread" is intended to mean a plastic, spreadable product which can be 25 applied onto bread at room temperature without tearing the bread. The spreads of the present invention have a Stevens value of 200-500 g at 10°C and 50-250 at room temperature (about 20°C). The expression "dairy based" refers to products of which at least 40% of the solids are derived 30 from milk.

It is an object of the invention to provide a dairy based spread product having a fat content below 35 wt% giving an organoleptic impression of containing considerably more fat 35 and having a consistency comparable to that of conventional butter and butter-like spreads such as margarine.

Surprisingly, it was found that butter like products can be obtained which can be used as a replacement for butter which benefit the pleasant characteristics of butter, such as fatty impression, dairy taste, milky taste and

5 aftertaste, still neutral and hence, very suitable for use as an underlayer on bread, toast, and the like, and which has a better spreadability than butter at the colder users temperature range. In comparison to butter, the product of the invention is spreadable onto bread without tearing it

10 apart at a broad temperature range, ie. at temperatures varying from refrigerator temperature (about 5°C) to room temperature (20°C) and above (30°C).

It is also an object to provide a mildly, neutral tasting

15 product having a closed keepability of several weeks. In a preferred embodiment, the products of the invention have a closed keepability of 8 weeks or more, which means that no change of taste and structure occurs on storage for such a period.

20 Fresh cheese based products are available on the market which have pH values below 4.6; these products show an inherent acid impression on eating. Furthermore, the fresh cheese products available have the typical cheese like

25 texture and are more "mousse-like" than the butter-like product presently found, often were found to show syneresis and provide a more sandy impression upon spreading and eating than butter and than the product of the present invention. Furthermore, a more sweet and less sour

30 impression is obtained upon eating the product of the present invention compared to the presently available products. Melting behaviour in the mouth, and mouthfeel of the product of the present invention is clearly different than that of prior art products. None of the products known

35 comprises a combination of vegetable fat and butterfat.

The present product is obtained by fermenting a dairy base, with lactic acid type of cultures such as those which are normally used for acidification of milk products. At this stage of fermenting, the vegetable fat can be present,

5 although the vegetable fat can also be added at a later stage. Examples of such lactic acid type of cultures are *Streptococcus lactis*, yoghurt cultures such as *Streptococcus thermophilus*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subspecies *bulgaricus*, and *Lactobacillus helveticus*. In a

10 preferred embodiment of the invention, *Streptococcus thermophilus* and *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* are used. The fermentation is stopped in a suitable manner - such as by heating - at a pH value between 4.0 and 5.2, and preferably at a pH value between 4.6 and 5.2. The cultures used are no

15 longer active in the end product to be obtained. The product of the invention has a pH value between 4.6 and 5.2, preferably between 4.7 and 5.2, and most preferred between 4.8 and 5.0.

20 The expressions "culturing micro organisms" and "cultures" as used in this description and claims are intended not to comprise any microorganisms which not unusually are unintendedly present in dairy products despite hygiene-measures aiming to prevent that. The product of the

25 invention can contain some spore formers which are not destroyed by pasteurization, but cannot grow under the chilled storage conditions used for the presently claimed products.

30 The product will have a whey protein to casein weight ratio which is higher than that found in milk. It was found that the combination of whey protein concentrate which has been added to the product in addition and in combination with the whey protein present in the dairy ingredients used

35 provides a very good water binding. By adding undenatured whey protein, and processing such as homogenizing and

heating, in combination with the specific pH as now claimed, a product is obtained showing very little or no syneresis and a very specific, butter comparable texture. Preferably, the ratio whey protein to casein in the product 5 preferably ranges between 0.7 and 1.0.

For obtaining the required spreadability and mouthfeel, in one embodiment of this invention some gelatin will be present. The product comprises at least 0.5 wt% gelatin 10 (based on total weight of the product), and further preferred at least 0.6 wt%. No further beneficial effect was observed for levels above 2%, compared to 2% levels. It was found that if gelatin of a bloom strength of 250 is used, the best products are obtained if 0.8 - 1.2 wt% 15 gelatin is used, based on fat free material. Preferred is to use 1.1 wt% gelatin. If gelatin of another bloom strength is used, other weight ranges are applied providing an equivalent structuring performance.

As these days it is sometimes desired to have no gelatin 20 present in consumer products, a very specific embodiment of this invention allows that instead of gelatin, a so called gelatin replacer is used. Gelatin replacers are components or compositions which have similar mouthfeel behaviour, and similar performance, such as water binding and melting 25 properties compared with gelatin. Examples of suitable gelatin replacers are described in, inter alia, European Patent Application EP 496466 and in EP 474299 and are often very specific or specifically treated components or compositions. Amounts used are in addition to those 30 indicated for the structuring agent below.

The product contains less than 4.5 wt% of milk protein. It was found that if more protein is present, a thick, cheese-like product is obtained. Preferably, the milk protein 35 level ranges between 2 and 4.5 wt%, preferably between 2.3 and 4.2 wt%, and most preferred between 2.7 and 3.9 wt%.

The fat level of the product of the invention is below 35 wt%, 45-90 wt% of the fat present being a dairy fat. Surprisingly, it was found that without the spread comprising dairy fat alone as a fat source, the presence of 5 up to 55 wt% of a non-dairy fat, and in particular a vegetable fat provided a product having the dairy, creamy butter-like impression.

In its highly preferred embodiment, the non-dairy fat is a vegetable fat or fat blend having a solids content at 10 different temperatures (N-line) similar to that of butter.

Suitably, 15-50 wt% of the fat is a vegetable fat, and preferably, 20-45 wt% is a vegetable fat. In addition to the butter fat, the fat that can be used can be any known 15 vegetable fat. Preferred fat, however, are: palmkernel oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, coconut oil, sunflower oil, safflower oil, or fully or partially hardened fractions thereof. In a further preferred embodiment, the total amount of saturated fatty acid components in the fat is 20 less than 45 wt%, based on the total amount of fatty acid components, and further preferred less than about 30 wt%.

Preferably the spread comprises less than 30 wt% and particularly less than 28 wt% fat. Suitably, the product 25 will contain more than 15 wt% of fat.

The dairy fat present in the product can suitably be obtained from the dairy source used, such as cream, whole milk, protein enriched milk, concentrated milk, filled milk and mixtures of two or more thereof, the use of cream as at 30 least one butter-fat source being preferred.

The dairy source which is used for obtaining the presently claimed products can, in addition to those mentioned above, also be skim milk.

Optionally, up to 1%, and preferably up to 0.5%, based on the total weight of the end product, of a structuring agent not being a protein is present. Examples of such agents are locust bean gum, carboxy methyl cellulose, xanthan, guar

5 gum, alginate or combinations thereof. Other suitable agents not mentioned here can be applied as well. Although higher amounts of such a structuring agent can be applied, the presence in higher amounts will negatively influence the taste and mouthfeel of the product.

10 The spreadability may very suitably be controlled by adding the structuring agent in such amount that the final product will get a Stevens value at 10°C (method for determination defined in this specification) between 200 and 500 g and in particular between 225 and 400 g.

15 Optionally, usual additives for spreads such as salt, herbs, spices, flavours, colouring matter, preservatives and the like may be added, although it is believed that for obtaining a suitable underlayer, butter like spread none of

20 these is needed. Normally, for use as a butter like spread at least some salt will be present.

The invention also provides a process for obtaining a product as meant herein before comprising the pasteurizing

25 of cream, skim milk, whole milk, concentrated milk with optionally some water, filled milk and mixtures of two or more thereof, additional whey protein and, optionally, structuring agent, and vegetable fat, cooling down to culturing temperature, inoculating with an acidulating

30 bacteria culture and fermenting until a pH of less than 5.5, preferably less than 5.2 is obtained, controlling the pH value to ≥ 4.0 , preferably to a pH value ≥ 4.6 , and further preferred ≥ 4.8 by heating the mixture to above 60°C to inactivate the culturing organisms, optionally

35 adding additional vegetable fat, non-dairy cream, dairy cream, sweet cream, or other dairy product listed above

until a pH value of 4.6 to 5.2 is obtained, homogenizing the resulting product at 50-600 bar, preferably between 75 and 400 bar, and further preferred between 100 and 300 bar while at a temperature above 35°C until the required

5 structural properties are obtained, the components not listed here, for example such as the gelatin or gelatin replacer, preservatives and the like if so desired being added at any suitable moment in this process.

10 In the process, acidifying and homogenization can be carried out in any order. It is preferred to homogenize at a temperature above 60°C.

For obtaining an increased closed keepability the spread is

15 filled into containers while at a temperature in excess of 65°C which containers then are hermetically sealed. By filling at a temperature in excess of 70°, a still better keepability is obtainable. By this higher temperature, the shelf life of the product in the closed container can be 8

20 weeks or even more.

The invention will be exemplified in the following examples of some practical embodiments thereof. Percentages used in the description, examples and claims refer to weights,

25 unless expressly indicated otherwise.

Examples

5 products of different fat composition were prepared and

30 tested by an expert panel. The products were prepared as follows.

To 7.76 kg of a cream composition (30%fat) of which the composition is indicated in Table I, 1.11 kg of a mixture

35 consisting of 175 g of milk protein concentrate (70%), 30 grams of Meyprodan 200 (ex Meyhall), 1 g of carotene (10%),

24 g of water, and 0.9 kg of milk was added. The composition was pasteurized at 85°C for 10 minutes, and cooled down to 44°C. Thereto, about 0.7 kg of gelatin was added, after which homogenisation at 200 bar took place. To 5 the homogenized composition 0.4 kg of a yoghurt culture was added, whereafter the fermentation was allowed to proceed until a pH of about 4.8 was reached. The fermentation was stopped by heating the mixture to 58°C. The obtained product was homogenized at 300 bar, and 10 subsequently heated to a temperature of 75°C for filling the small containers. The product was cooled down to below 10°C and stored at chill temperature.

TABLE I

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Comp
cream (40% fat)	5.2	3.25	4.55	5.2	6.5
skimmilk (0% fat)	2.94	4.112	3.332	2.94	2.16
non-dairy fat(ndf)	0.52	1.298	0.778	0.52	0
ndf composition	A	B	B	B	-
% ndf on total fat	20	50	30	20	0

Fat composition A was a groundnut based liquid table oil.

Fat composition B: 27% BO, 8 % BO28, 5% PO42, 45% of a 25 blend prepared by interesterification of a composition of 36CN/33PO/22dfPOs/9RP41, and 15% RP. The fat blend had an N10 value of between 28 and 33, an N20 value of at least 13, an N30 value of less than 3.5, and an N35 value of less than 1.

From testing on spreadability, taste, appearance and aftertaste, it became clear that the product according to the invention had a very high similarity to butter. Almost no difference was found between the products of the 5 invention and the product comprising dairy fat as the only fat present in the product.

CLAIMS

1. Creamy, cultured dairy based water continuous spread comprising less than 35% fat of which 10-55% is a non-dairy fat and 90-45% is a dairy fat, up to 4.5% milk protein, gelatin or a gelatin replacer, optionally up to 1% structuring agent, the spread having a pH value between 4.6 and 5.2, and a Stevens value hardness at 10°C of 200-500 g and of 50-250 g at 20°C, a whey protein to casein weight ratio higher than in milk, the spread having a butter-like mouthfeel, texture and taste.
2. Spread according to claim 1, wherein gelatin is present.
3. Spread according to claim 2, wherein at least 0.5 wt% gelatin is present.
4. Spread according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the non-dairy fat is a vegetable fat.
5. Spread according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the fat composition comprises 20-45% of a vegetable fat and 80-55% of a dairy fat.
6. Spread according to any one of claims 1-5, comprising less than 30% fat and preferably less than 28%.
7. Spread according to any one of claims 1-6, having a pH value of at least 4.7 and preferably between 4.8 and 5.0.
8. Spread according to any one of claims 1 to 7, comprising 2.3 to 4.2 wt% milk proteins.

9. Spread according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the ratio whey protein to casein ranges between 0.7 and 1.0.
10. Process for obtaining a product according to any one of claims 1 to 9, comprising the pasteurizing of cream, skim milk, whole milk, concentrated milk, filled milk and mixtures of two or more thereof, additional whey protein and, optionally, structuring agent and vegetable fat, cooling down to culturing temperature, inoculating with an acidulating bacteria culture and fermenting until a pH of less than 5.5, preferably less than 5.2 is obtained, controlling the pH value to ≥ 4.5 , preferably to a pH value ≥ 4.6 , and further preferred ≥ 4.8 , optionally adding additional non-dairy cream, cream, sweet cream, or other dairy product listed above until a pH value of 4.6 to 5.2 is obtained, homogenizing the resulting product at 50-600 bar, preferably between 75 and 400 bar, and further preferred between 100 and 300 bar while at a temperature above 35°C until the required structural properties are obtained, the components not listed here being added at any suitable moment in this process.
11. A process according to claim 10, wherein a homogenization step is carried out prior to adding a culturing agent.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte...nal Application No
PCT/EP 96/03603

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A23D7/015 A23C9/15

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A23D A23C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GB,A,1 261 910 (UNILEVER) 26 January 1972 cited in the application see page 1, line 63 - line 93 see example 7 see claims 1-18	1,4,6-8, 10,11
A	---	9
Y	EP,A,0 540 085 (UNILEVER) 5 May 1993 see claims 1-12	1,4,6-8, 10,11
A	---	5
A	EP,A,0 540 087 (UNILEVER) 5 May 1993 see claims 1-14	1,4-8, 10,11
	---	-/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *'E' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- *'&' document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
28 November 1996	11.12.96

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Dekeirel, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter	nal Application No
PCT/EP 96/03603	

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US,A,4 569 846 (MASANAO OHZEKI ET AL.) 11 February 1986 see the whole document ---	1,4,8, 10,11
A	GB,A,574 389 (EUGEN BETTER) 31 January 1946 see the whole document ---	1,10
A	WO,A,93 17565 (UNILEVER) 16 September 1993 see page 3, line 29 - page 7, line 31 see claims 1,2,6-12 ---	1-6,8
A	EP,A,0 483 896 (UNILEVER) 6 May 1992 see claims 1,3-5,7,12 ---	1
P,A	WO,A,96 03888 (UNILEVER) 15 February 1995 see page 6, line 28 - page 8, line 1 see page 8, line 34 - page 9, line 37 see example XII see claim 1 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No	
PCT/EP 96/03603	

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
GB-A-1261910	26-01-72	AT-A-	294544	15-10-71
		BE-A-	736620	26-01-70
		DE-A-	1937484	27-08-70
		FR-A-	2014742	17-04-70
		NL-A-	6911362	29-01-70
		SE-B-	359222	27-08-73
		US-A-	3749583	31-07-73
<hr/>				
EP-A-540085	05-05-93	AT-T-	120340	15-04-95
		AU-B-	664567	23-11-95
		AU-A-	2742492	06-05-93
		CA-A-	2081856	01-05-93
		DE-D-	69201853	04-05-95
		DE-T-	69201853	31-08-95
		JP-A-	7213245	15-08-95
		ZA-A-	9208407	02-05-94
<hr/>				
EP-A-540087	05-05-93	AT-T-	122537	15-06-95
		AU-A-	2742792	06-05-93
		CA-A-	2081850	01-05-93
		DE-D-	69202544	22-06-95
		DE-T-	69202544	05-10-95
		JP-A-	7170931	11-07-95
		US-A-	5372825	13-12-94
		ZA-A-	9208408	02-05-94
<hr/>				
US-A-4569846	11-02-86	JP-B-	1030459	20-06-89
		JP-C-	1549197	09-03-90
		JP-A-	58016636	31-01-83
<hr/>				
GB-A-574389		NONE		
<hr/>				
WO-A-9317565	16-09-93	AU-B-	667350	21-03-96
		CA-A-	2131451	16-09-93
		CZ-A-	9402150	18-01-95
		EP-A-	0627884	14-12-94
		HU-A-	73340	29-07-96
		SK-A-	105894	08-02-95
		ZA-A-	9301596	05-09-94
<hr/>				

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 96/03603

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP-A-483896	06-05-92	AU-B-	644232	02-12-93
		AU-A-	8681391	30-04-92
		CA-A-	2054226	30-04-92
		DE-D-	69101620	11-05-94
		DE-T-	69101620	11-08-94
		JP-A-	6339349	13-12-94
		NZ-A-	240321	27-06-94
		US-A-	5190781	02-03-93
		ZA-A-	9108597	29-04-93
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WO-A-9603888	15-02-96	AU-A-	3222695	04-03-96
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

